Bland Indorsed for President, and the Platform Pledges the Party to Stand By Time-Honored Principles and Silver.

Delegates-At Large WRILIAM J. STONE, of Verson county. GEORGE G. VEST, Kansas City. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL, Johnson county. GEORGE W. ALLEN, St. Louis.

Alternates. oseph K. Rickey, St. Louis, obert Fox, St. Louis,

D. W. Shackelford, Cooper county.
W. S. Logan, St. Louis.
Congressional District Delegates.

Congressional District Delegates.
First District—Dr. R. Gillispie, of Marion and John A. Knott, of Marion county. Alternates, John C. Anderson, of Lewis county, and L. F. Cottey, of Knox county.
Second District—W. M. Eads, of Carroll, and J. B. Crawley, of Chariton, Alternates, J. M. Lowrey, of Randolph, and C. W. Green, of Line.

J. M. Lowrey, of Randolph, and C. W. Green, of Linn.
Third District—W. W. Mosby, of Ray, and John A. Cross, Alternates, J. W. Perry and W. C. Boister, of Gentry.
Fourth District—C. F. Cochran, of St. Joseph, and W. E. Ellison, of Nodaway. Alternates, W. F. Jenkius, of Platte, and J. L. Minton, of Holt.

, Fifth District—J. D. Showalter, of Lefayette, and J. W. Mercer, of Jackson. Alternates, J.

and J. W. Mercer. of Jackson. Alternates, J. J. Fulkerson, of Lafayette, and George L. Balingal, of Jackson.

Sixth District—D. A. DeArmond, of Bates, and William S. Bryan, of Cass. Alternates, W. C. Hostin, of Cedar, and R. J. Moorehouse, of St. Clair.

Seventh District—E. W. Stephens, of Boone, and E. A. Barbour, of Greene. Alternates, Sam Davis, of Saline, and T. H. Crudington, of

Hickory.

Eighth District-Lon V. Stephens, of Cooper and James F. Bradshaw, of Laclede. Alternates, A. W. Villmore, of Morgan, and John

Scanlan, of Phelos.
Ninth District—Thomas R. Gibson, of Crawford, and W. L. Gripton, of Montgomery. Al-ternates, O. H. Avery, of Lincoln, and M. R. K.,

Tenth District—John M. Gibson, of St. Louis, and J. W. Booth, of Franklin. Alternates, tichard R. Southard, of St. Louis, and Thomas

Richard R. Southard, of St. Louis, and Thomas H. Coppinger.
Eleventh District — Hugh J. Brady and Nicholas M. Bell, of St. Louis. Alternates, Charles Higgins and Thos. Ward, of St. Louis. Twelfith District—W. C. Wetmore and Chas. R. Gregory, of St. Louis. Alternates, S. B. Sale and John Lindsey, of St. Louis. Thirteenth District—James F. Green, of Jefferson county, and E. K. Lyle, of Texas county. Alternates, W. S. Leeper, of Wayne county, and E. D. Ache, of Iron county.

Fourteenth District—Marshall Arnold, of

Fourteenth District—Marshail Arnold, of Scott, and W. N. Evans, of Howell, Alternates, A. J. Thoor, of Stoddard, and R. Ford, of Taney.

Fifteenth District—M. E. Benton, of Newton, and John W. Halliburton, of Jasper, Alter-nates, Granville S. Hoss, of Vernon, and Chas, H. Morgan, of Harton.

Bland for President.

The following resolution was offered by Gov. Stone and adopted:

WHEREAS. The restoration of free bimetallic colonge as it existed in the United States prior to the so-called demonstration act of 1873 is to be the leading issue in the forthcoming national election: aml.



WHEREAS. An honored citizen of this state lism, not only in the United States, but in the world-his name being familiarly associated with silver coinage in every civilized nation

WHEREAS, He is a man of large public experience, familiar with all the phases of national affairs, and a gentleman whose character for integrity in all the relations of life, makes him the peer of any living man: therefore, be it,

Resolved, That the democracy of Missouri takes pride in presenting to the national convention at Chicago the name of Richard Parks Bland—a name known throughout the world— for nomination to the office of president of the United States: and the delegates from this state to said convention are instructed to use every honorable means to promote his nomina-

The Platform. We, your committee on resolutions, beg leave to submit the following resolutions;

party of Missouri, in state convention assembled, do hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the time-honored principles of the democratic party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplilied by Madison. Jackson and other great and illustrious men, and we believe that the inter-ests of the people demand that these principles should be applied to the conduct of the federal government and express our conviction that the prosperity of the people and the perpetuity of representative government depends upon their continued supremacy; declare in favor of equal rights to all and specials privi-leges to none, local [self-government, the highest degree of personal liberty consistent with public good, and strict construction of the federal constitution and condemn the use of federal troops in the states by the federal government for the suppressing of domestic riot, no call being made for such troops by the regularly constituted state authority, and are unalterably opposed to a government by in-junction by the federal courts; that we favor the imposition of an income tax, whereby the wealth of the country may be made to bear its just proportion of the public burden. We de-nounce as unamerican and undemocratic the system of taxation on consumption only, advocated by the republican party. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically ad-

Ministered.

We further hold that the paramount issue now before the people of the United States relates to the monetary system to be adopted by this country, and upon that issue we declare that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States. The first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the

by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value, and admitted gold to free colnage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

From the beginning of the government, following a policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the democratic party has been the party of bimetallism, favoring the free colnage of both silver and gold at the national mints, and opposed to farming out to banking corporations the government's sovereign power of issuing and controlling the money of the people. The act of 1872, demonetizing silver, was surreptitiously passed, without the approval or knowledge of the American people, and from the time when the effects of this act in fastening upon this country the single gold standard were understeod, the democratic party has consistently and persistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted.

The democratization of silver resulted in the utesty appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commedities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of all dettes, public and private, the ourishment of the money-lending class, paralysis of industry and impovertament of the people and unequampted sistems in all gold standard matrics. Experienced, has above that while the facts gold in the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there may be an appropriate to the said and there are the said and there are the said and there are the said and the said and there are the said and the

MISSOURI'S DEMOCRACY.

falling of prices brought about by the appreciation of the gold and an inadiquate supply of primary, or redemption, money. Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle of bimetallism under the battle people continue the battle of Dimetalism the

Bore be it

Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary,
or redemption, money at the ratio of 16 to 1,
without waiting for the action or approval of

any other government.

Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed to
the substitution for metallic money of a panicbreeding, corporation, credit currency, based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europa and



W. H. Hatch

of. That we are opposed to the policy reserved by the law to the government of releeming such obligation in either silver coin

Recolved. That we are opposed to the Issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially are we opposed to placing the treasury of the government under the control of any synticate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Resolved. That the delegates elected by this onvention to represent to democracy of Mis-ouri in the National democratic convention, to be held in Chicago, are hereby instructed to cast their votes and use their influence in that convention in favor of the adoption of the sentiment hereinabove expressed, and such delegates are hereby further instructed to vote as a unit on all questions coming before such national convention: also to cast their votes and use their influence to secure the nomination of candidates for president and vice president who are personally in accord with the monetary system hereinbefore advo-cated.

No delegate or alternate elected by this convention shall have the power or authority to name any other person as his proxy to act or to vote in his stead at such national convention, but such delegates as shall attend said convention, and the alternates of such delegates as shall attend shall have the power and gates as shall attend, shall have the power, and they are hereby authorized to east the full vote of this state in such convention. Resolved That we approve the action of our senators, Hons. F. M. Cockrell and George G.

Vest, on the financial question, and recommend the re-election of Hon. George G. Vest to the linited States senate. Resolved, That we indorse the present admin-

istration of the government of Missouri, and especially Gov. William J. Stone, and com-mend his honorable course as an official, and as a citizen in behalf of the principles of democ-

racy.
Very respectfully submitted.
Thomas Shackleford, J. P. Hell.
Jas. T. Lloyd, C. P. Wilson, Legrande Atwood, W. S. Logan, L. B. Woodside, D. F. Blanton M. McMichael, W. T. Jenkins, J. J. Fulkerson, Louis Houck. E. P. Mann. H. C. Timmons.

CONVENTION IN DETAIL

Silver Men Have Everything Their Own Way-Bland's Name Received With Tredous Cheers-Urged to Remembe

The Democratic state convention to elect delegates to the Democratic nan Wood's opera house, Sedalia, April by Chairman Massitt of the state com- lutions. mittee, who introduced Master Harry Miller, aged 5 years, who was placed apon a table and sounded the "Assem with a silver cornet, his effort bringing down the house. After prayer by Pev. J. S. Meyers, pastor of the Christian church, Chairman Maffitt announced the temporary officers of the convention, as follows: Hon. W. H. Hatch, Hannibal, chairman; Hon. Jeff Pollard, St. Louis, secretary; L. J. Garrett, Lincoln county, sergeant-at-arms: D. L. Gordon, Cole county, chief doorkeeper. Chairman Hatch was introduced and addressed the con-

MIL HATCH'S SPEECH. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-I thank the state central committee for the distinguished honor conferred, which enables me to preside over the greatest state convention that ever assem-bled in the state of Missouri within the mem-ory of living man. All state conventions have their duties: this one stands for the protection of the oppressed people of this nation and I teel like singing: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." For twenty years I have stood side by side with my distinguished colleague, Mr. Bland. (The cheers that followed the metion of the name of Bland were so loud at prolonged as to interrupt the spea er for sev-

We have trod along year after year, and session after session of congress, believing that the powers that be would give us relief. Now our long-deferred hope is about to be Now our long-deterred note to action of that realized. I see before me the action of that great convention that will assemble at Chica-go wheeling into line in accord with those splendid principles which Missouri gave to

them in the spring." "If we nominate democratic candidates who are for bimetallism," said he, "there will be no third party. We have been divided before, and that is what beat us. Stand by the prin ciples of your party and carry them to Chicago and invite every honest and candid man who believes with us to cast his vote with us. It matters not whether he has strayed into the gold camp of John Sherman or into the populist camp. While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return. We will paratyze the gold standard men worse in Novem ber than we will here to-day. We will be freed from the money power and freed from the old cliques and combines which have hung over us for twenty years. Amidst it all will be heard the saddest wall ever heard, the wall of the wandering democrat who has strayed from the fold when the shouts of victory are heard: 'Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight; make me a democrat again just for to-night."

WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR. Mayor P. D. Hastian delivered a brief address of welcome. He complimented the convention as being made up of as fine looking a body of representative men as he had ever net, and, as he scanned their faces, he thanked God that he was a Missourian.

Getting Down to Business. COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Committees on credentials and platform were appointed, and then business was allowed to drift on until 2:50 p. m., when a recess was taken until 4 p. m. At that hour the committees were not ready to report, and brief ad-dresses were made by Gov. Stone and

The chair read a telegram from the chairman of the Iowa free silver dem-ocratic committee, asking Missouri to aid in the nomination of ex-Gov. Boies for president, but at the request of the convention answer was returned that Missouri had her own favorite son in the person of Hon. Richard P. Bland.

Recess was taken until 7 p. m.

Out water for marrett.

curred which attracted considerable attention. Excise Commissioner Bell of St. Louis was making a free silver speeck. He had spoken a few mo-ments, and reached for a glass of water. As he did so Mr. Maffitt leaned over the platform, and, addressing Bell, said something that ended with the words "turn coat." No sooner had the words left Maffitt's lips than Bell dashed the contents of the full glass in Chairman Maffitt's face. Mr. Maffitt turned white with rage, but wiped the water from his face without saying anything. Temporary Chairman Hatch stepped between them and prevented a further show of hostilities, and Maffitt retreated with the water dripping from his clothes and face.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

At Which Delegates Were Elected and The night session was called to order at 7:30 o'clock, and Dr. D. H. Shields, of Marion county, chairman, presented the report of the committee on cre-

dentials. There were no contests, except in portions of the Fifth and Tenth districts, and the report was approved, except as to the contesting delegations. John Scullin, the St. Louis street-car magnate, was one of the delegates reported on unfavorably:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION. The committee on permanent organization, through Chairman Ewing, reported M. E. Benton, of Newton county, for chairman; S. B. Cook, of Audrain, secretary; Jeff Pollard, of St.

Louis, reading secretary; L. T. Gordon, of Cole county, doorkeeper. The election of four delegates-atarge was fixed as the first order of business, to be followed by the elec-tion of 30 district delegates to the national convention at Chicago,

MR. BENTON'S REMARKS. In retiring as temporary chairman, Mr. Hatch returned thanks for the courtesy extended by the convention, and then introduced Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton said it was no wonder that 45,000 lemocrats had laid down in Missouri in 1892, when the acts of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were considered. The light is break-ing in the east, the speaker said, and unless all signs of the times fall, we will soon have the silvery moon to light our way. He spoke in opposition to the further issue of bonds, his utterance being loudly applauded.

"We must return to the law of Jackson, and which was destroyed February 12, 1873. There must be no straidles in the future, as the people are tired of them. The republican party is going to make the battle on the line of higher taxation and less money, the democ-racy must meet it with the declaration that we want less taxation and more money." COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Benton's remarks, the committee on resolutions, Judge Shackelford, chairman, made its report. The chair stated that it had been signed by 14 of the 15 members,

Edward Devoy, of the Twentieth ward, St. Louis, presented an amendment to the committee report in the shape of a resolution pledging and instructing the delegates to Chicago to abide by and support the platform and nominee of the national convention. He offered it in good faith, he said. He was elected in a sound money ward, but as he was a democrat he proposed tional convention in Chicago, convened to abide by the action of this convention. He asked that the amendment to be mistress." It is a most lovable 15. The convention was called to order be referred to the committee on reso-

Maj. Shackelford, chairman of that committee, said it had been rejected because it was not germane to the subject, and was now again rejected for dear!" she will sometimes say in grandthe same reason.

The report was then adopted. BLAND FOR PRESIDENT.

Gov. Stone appeared upon the platform and the convention went wild. He presented a resolution favoring bimetallism and indorsing Hon. Richard P. Bland for the presidential nomination at Chicago, and pledging the delegation to use all honorable means to bring about the desired result. The governor paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Bland and his work in behalf of silver. and on his motion the resolution was adopted ununimously by a rising vote.

TO STAND BY SIXTEEN TO ONE. J. D. Showalter, of Lafayette county, presented a resolution instructing John G. Prather, national committeeman from Missouri, not to vote for any man for chairman of the Chicago con-



vention who is opposed to the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. It was adopted by an almost unanimous vote, half a dozen St. Louis delegates voting nay.

DELEGATES ELECTED. The next order of business was the selection of four delegates and four alternates at large to the Chicago con-

On motion, Senator Vest, Senator Cockrell and Gov. Stone were elected delegates-at-large by acclamation. For the fourth delegate, Ed Butler, of St. Louis, nominated George W. Allen, of St. Louis; J. G. Showalter, of Lafayette, nominated C. F. Cochran,

238 cast for Cochran. On motion of Joseph K. Rickey, of Dorsey W. Shackelford, or cong. W. S. Logan, of St. Louis, were elected to Chicago.

elected, he having received 297 votes to

his views on the silver question. He created a laugh by stating that among his friends he was known to be right on all sides of the money question. The last convention he attended was in Chicago in 1903. He said he was op-

posed to Cleveland, but the unit rate resulted in another man casting his vote for him.

"I then went to a horse race," said Mr. Butler, "and lost \$500." Delegates and alternates were then elected from all the congressional dis-

tricts, and the convention adjourned. Maffitt Turned Down.

The last business of the session was the selection of delegates to Chicago from the Twelfth congressional district, over which there was a contest. Mr. Maffitt, chairman of the state committee, was a candidate, but was turned down. He was called upon to state how he stood upon the 16 to 1 problem. Surveying the vast audience with dramatic air, he answered: "I am opposed to it," and instantly a dozen expressions were heard: "You'll not go to Chicago."

Mr. Maffitt said he was perfectly willing to abide by the unit rule, except on one point, and that was if the Missouri delegation bolted at Chicago

he would not follow.

Gov. Stone took the floor. He reregretted the necessity of some one replying to Mr. Butler and others. So far as Mr. Maffitt is concerned personally, he is all right, but the speaker was not prepared to admit that he was all right on the silver question. The speaker honored Mr. Maffltt for his candor, and he was entitled to the respect of the party in whose interest he had done so much.

"Mr. Maffitt is a democrat, Mr. Butler says he is, "continued the governor. "John G. Car-lisle and I were once deceived into believing that Grover Cleveland was one. Missouri is making history to-day, and is setting an exam-ple for other states. If it was the father from whose honored loins I sprang I would not favor his election unless he is a consistent 16 to 1 man. Elect other than a free coinage man and it would be heralded from ocean to ocean that Missouri is divided. I have voted the demos-



Senator Cockrell. cratic ticket for more than a quarter of a cen-tury, and so help me God I never put a black mark upon it. It is not the personality of the man, but whether or not we shall make the great mistake. Elect Mr. Mamtt and to-morrow morning you will see the gold papers of the country gleating over it. The instructions to nearly 400 delegates sitting in this convention are to vote for no man who is not known to be right on the silver question. If Mr. Maffit when one delegate called out: "Who is the gold bug?"

The report of the committee was the opposite direction. If sir, stands were the gold bug?"

The report of the committee was the opposite direction.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Many a Subject Might Learn of Her a Lesson in Gentleness. When the queen was a young girl, one of her chief characteristics was a certain imperiousness of disposition. Her word was law, and as a distinguished officer, whom I must not name, once declared on leaving her after an official interview: "The queen did love trait in her majesty's nature that with

increasing years a mildness of manner After some further discussion the and most considerate thoughtfulness amendment was referred to the com- for others have superseded the austerinclined to err on indeed more the side of indulgence than of sternness. "Have it your own way, motherly discussion with one of the Battenberg babies. With her personal attendants the queen is equally gentle. The queen never by any chance shows

haughtiness to a dependent. Not long ago an Irish nurse, in charge of some little friends of the duke of Connaught's children, went to tea (nursery tea, of course) at Osborne, The Iris nurse, a most naive creature, when the queen unexpectedly entered the nursery, went down on her knees, after making a profound courtesy, and when her majesty very nicely addressed various questions to her, replied grandiloquently: "Yes, O Queen!" No. O Queen!" and commenced giving her a long account of her home and relations in Ireland. The queen was positively convulsed with laughter, which, turning away, she tried in vain to hide. Her sense of humor is at all times keen. Once in a crowd a poor man, gazing at her and Prince Albert as they passed by, began to laugh irresistably; but there was no sort of offense in the laughter. The queen joined in, declaring she could not help herself. The more her humble subject laughed, the more she enjoyed the fun, and wonders to this day what was the secret of his merriment .- Woman

at Home. The Tiger Was Arrested. The recent escape and recapture of the tiger at the Karachi Public gardens recalls a similar incident which occurred a few years ago at Lamore. Moti, the late celebrated occupant of the tigers' quarters at the Zoo, finding himself at liberty one morning, left the gardens and strolled on to the Mall, of which he was shortly in sole possession. His keeper meantime hurried up to government house to report his charge's breach of rule, and get a warrant for his arrest. A horrified secre-tary flung him the first sealed document that came to hand, and the keeper, strong in the authority of the royal arms, and meeting the tiger at the gates displayed his warrant, tied his pugree round the animal's neck, and marched him back to his cage, reof St. Joseph, and L. F. Cotty, of Knox county, nominated W. H. Hatch, of Hannibal. There was no election on the first hallet the action of the light than the first hallet the action of the light than for Allen, 23014 for Cochran and 64 for Hatch, 265 being necessary to a choice.

On the second ballot Mr. Allen was elected, he having received 207

When Thiers was president of the French republic he was about to issue Callaway, Robert Fox, of St. Louis; some important manifesto, and sub-Dorsey W. Shackelford, of Cooper, and mitted the draft to a critical friend. "Yes," said the critic, "the matter is clearly expressed; but I miss the ease alternates at large to Chicago.

MR. BUTLER'S EXPERIENCE.

Edward Butler, of St. Louis, was placed in nomination for alternate, but withdrew, when he was asked for his views on the silver question. He

He finew It.

There was once a dispute among a group of Boers over the color of the English flag. There was much difference of opinion on the subject until an old patriarch, clad in a blue shirt and soiled yellow moleskin trousers, arose. He knew nothing about the English but he was solid on the color of the flag. When he stood up there was a murmur of "Oom Peet," and a respectful pause. "The English flag," he said. an air of placid certainty, "is white." There was a general cry of expostulation, which had no sort of effect on the old warrior. "Don't I know?" he asked, gently; "I have seen it-seen it three times; once at Majuba, once at Bronkerspruit and once at Doornkop. Each time it was hoisted and each time it was white." And that settled it. - San Francisco Argonaut.

Profanity is a relic of barbarism and an evidence of a low state of living. It is repulsive and a gross insult to decency. It places men in the lowest society and robs them of all self-respect. gretted this conflict, he said, and also It takes neither brains nor common sense to swear, and, generally speaking, the less the brain the profaner the man .- Rev. C. B. Gruver, Lutheran, Lockhaven, Pa.

Homeseeker's Excursions to Kansas and Nebraska.

On April 7th, 21st and May 5th, 1896, Homesceker's Excursions will be run from Missouri River points, and territory West of Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, to shationa in Kansas and Nebraska, at one fare, plus 2.00, for the round trip. All who can should take advantage of the cheap rates and inspect the most productive corn lands in the United States, which are for sale, by the Union Pacific Railway Company, at from 42.50 to \$10.00 per acre, on ten years' time, only 1-10 down.

Hemember that the Kansas corn crop for 1895, with \$600,000 acres in cultivation, yielded over 201,000,000 bushels, the estimated value of which is over \$40,000,000, beling \$7,000,000 more than annual output of Rebraska.

ing \$7,000,000 more than annual output of gold in the United States. gold in the United States.

Those taking advantage of the excursions, should take receipts for all railroad fare, and the portion paid over Union Pacific lines, will be refunded upon purchase of 220 acres. Information regarding rates

agent.
For maps and pamphlets descriptive of the lands, write to B. A. McAllasten, Land Commissioner, Omaha, Neb. "I snone does hope," said Uncle Mose,
"dat dey will git dis heah new photograph
trick so fine by summer dat man kin tell
wedder melon is ripe."—Indianapolis Jour-

can be ascertained from the nearest railroad

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blocd and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dellars for any case it falls tocure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pilis are the best. Tuene is more Catarrh in this section of

"I NEVER destroy a receipted bill, do you!" said Bunting to Gliey. "I don't think I ever saw one," replied Gliey.-Amusing Journal.

A Spring Trip South.

On April 7 and 21, and May 5, tlekets will be sold from principal cities, tewns and villages of the north, to all points on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and a portion of Kentucky, at one single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good to return within twenty-one days, on payment of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to agent at destination, and will allow stop-over at any point on the south bound trip. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo. A Spring Trip South.

"Pray, don't forget yourself," she said.

Istraightway took her at her word,
And kissed her for myself instead.

Better Than Refined Gold Is bedily comfort. This unspeakable been is denied to many unfortunates for whose allments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a promptly helpful remedy. The dyspeptic, the rheumatic, the nervous, persons troubled with biliousness or chilis and fever, should lose no time in availing themselves of this comprehensive and genial madicing. It reconsiderates medicine. It promotes appetite and nightly

Dr Tanque—"You don't take enough ex-ercise for a man of your habits." Old Soak —"Why. I have been shaking dice for drinks all the afternoon."—Philadelphia Record.

Firs stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bot-tle free. Dr. Kline, 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa

HORACE appears in good humor while he ensures, and therefore his censure has the

more weight as supposed to proceed from judgment, not from passion.—Young. DID you write The N. G. Hamilton Pub. Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, about their Life of McKinley! Better do so-chance to make

"Thou hast a pretty wit," quoth the mon-arch. "Aye, and a dry humor," replied the jester. Whereupon the king pushed the button.—Philadelphia Record.

money rapidly.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1893.

NEW YORK.	April	20.	1894	
CATTLE-Native Steers . \$	3 10	450.0	4 50	- 11
COTTON Middling		4.10	8	
FLOUR-Winter Wheat	2 00	84	3 00	- 11
WHEAT -No. 1 Hard CORN -No. 2			773	äll
CORN No. 1 Hard	****	110		8
CORN -NO. 2	****	44	39	ЯШ
QATS-No.2	****	100	253	á l
PURK-New Mess	8 00	95	9 10	91
ST. LOUIS.				ш
COTTON-Middling	71	173	7.5	٠
BEEVES-Steers	3 40	65	4 00	м
Cows and Reliers	2 60	66	3 50	-13
CALVES	3 75	65	5 01	
HOGS Fair to Select	3 25		3 70	
SHEEP-Fair to Choice	2 75	66		
PLOUD Pair to Caotce		6	3 60	
FLOUR-Patents	3 65	163	3 75	
Fancy to Extra do	2 75	.63	3 45	8.1
WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter	70	10	703	2
OATS-No. 2 Mixed	27	alt in	275	6
OATS-No. 2	18	498	\$13	7
BIE-NO "	4477	64	35	0.1
TOBACCO-Lugs	3 00	64	× 00	
Long Rupley	4 30	-	12 03	
HAY-Clear Timothy	6 00		1. 00	
	12	44	13	
EGGS-Fresh	- 24.0	CO.	5)	E.
PORK-Standard Mess (New).	****		8 75	
BACON-Clear Rib	****	66	51	
LARD-Prime Steam	****	4	97.0	٠
Prime Steam	****		43	4
CIHCAGO				
CATTLE-Shipping	3 50	163	4 35	
HUGS-Fair to Choice	3 30	42	4.00	
SHEEP-Enirto Choica	2 50	105	3 75	
FLOUR-Winter Patents	3 .0	145	3 50	
Spring Patents	3 10	46	3 40	
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring		46	66	a.
No 2 Red	1100	10.15	70	3
COHN_No 9			30	
OATS-No. 2	****	40	20	1
DENTE MAN CONTRACTOR	222	115		
PORK-Mess (new)	8 73	-	8 70	
KANSAS CITY				
CATTLE-Shipping Steers	3 00	60	4 00	
HOGS-All Grades	3 10	an.	3 65	
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.	73		75	
DATS-No 4	- 65	100	18	
CORN-No. 2	1912	4.3	13	
NEW ORLEANS			**	
BY ONLY NEW ORLEANS	2	2000	"AND AST	

WHEAT-No. 2 Rod.
DORN-No. 2 Mixed
NATS-No. 2 Mixed
ORk - New Mess
ACON - Clear Rib

A Child Enjoys The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Pigs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Even from the body's purity the mind receives a secret, sympathetic aid.—Thom-

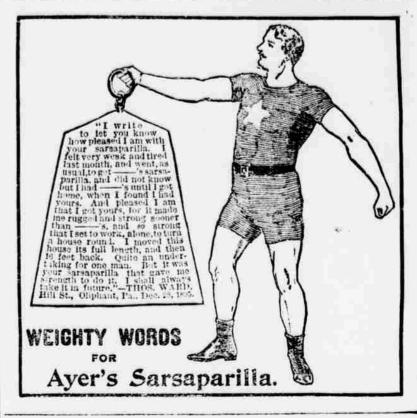
The measure of choosing well is whether man likes what he has chosen.--Lamb. I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in

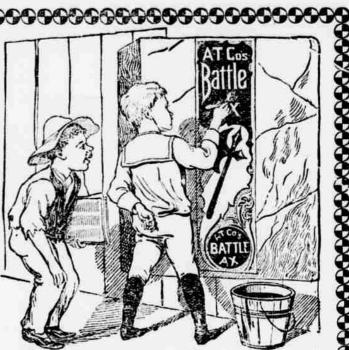
THE best hearts, Trim, are ever t bravest, replied my Uncle Toby, -- Sterne

my family and practice. - Dr. G. V TERSON, Takster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

A SHINING EXAMPLE of what may be accomplished by never varying devotion to a single purpose is seen in the history of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago. For 65 years they have simply been building grain and grass-cutting machinery, and while there are probably forty manufacturers in this line, it is FORTIFF Feeble Lungs Against Winter forty manufacturers in this line, it is with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Company builds one-third of all the binders, reapers and mowers used throughout the entire world.

APK TREES TENTED TO YEARS Nairsumen and class started for the started foot property of the starte, desident, and the starte started for the starte started for the sta





The coming Artist who knows enough to paint a popular subject.

You get 51/3 oz. of "Battle Ax" of for 10 cents. You only get 3; oz. 8 of other brands of no better quality for 10 cents. In other words, if you buy "Battle Ax" you get 2 oz. Imore of high grade tobacco for the same money. Can you afford to resist this fact? We say NOunless you have "Money to Burn."

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Breakfast Gocoa

Made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is "a perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture." It costs less than one cent a cup.



For your Protection CATARRH PENSIONS
we positively state that CATARRH PENSIONS
this remedy does not